

FEDOROVA, S.N.

Cornelian-cherry dogwood, a valuable fruit, technical, and ornamental
plant. Trudy Bot.sada AN URSR 3:78-81 '55. MLRA 10:8)
(Ukraine--Dogwood)

BAYANDINA, D.G.; BEKHLI, A.F.; BRAUDE, M.B.; KROTOV, A.I.; FEDOROVA, S.N.

Experimental study of the new anthelmintic ivermectin and its combination with acricidine. Report No.1: Experimental study of ivermectin. Med. parazit. i parazit. bol. 31 no.6:673-677 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz otdela gel'mintologii (zav. - prof. V.P. Pod'yapol'skaya) i otdela sinteticheskikh preparatov (zav. - prof. V.I. Stavrovskaya) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya SSSR.

KROTOV, A.I.; FEDOROVA, S.N.

Mechanism of the action of b phenium hydroxynaphthcate (naphtamon; alcopar) on ascarids. Farm. i toks. 26 no.2:233-238 Mr-Apr '63.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

FEDOROVA, S.P. [translator]

Seventh report by the Expert Committee on Malaria of the World
Health Organisation; excerpts. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 37 no.5:
632-636 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(MALARIA)

FEDOROVA, S.P.

Legislation on the elimination of malaria in a number of foreign countries. Med.paraz.i par.bol. no.3:353-356 '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz otdela epidemiologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelom - dots. M.G. Rashina).

(MALARIA)

KHROMOV, A.S.; FEDOROVA, S.P.

Problem of the parasitological situation in Guinea; survey
of the literature. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.5:614-617
SpO '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz otdela epidemilogii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii
i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinkovskogo Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev,
zav. otdelom - dotsent M.G. Rashina).
(GUINEA--PARASITES--MAN)

FEDOROVA, S. P.

Work of the council for coordination of antimalarial measures in countries of Southeast Asia (Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Malayan Federation, Thailand and South Vietnam) (from data of the World Health Organization). Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no. 4:496-497 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz otdela epidemiologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P. G. Sergiyev, i.o. zav. otdelom N. N. Dukhanina)

(WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION)
(ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN—MALARIA)

FEDOROVA, S.P.

Existing international and national measures against malaria importation; data of the World Health Organization. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.3:349-352 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz otdela epidemiologii (zav. - prof. N.N. Dukhanina) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

FEDOROVA, S.P.

Role of a sanitary activist group in the eradication and prophylaxis of malaria. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.5:603-608 S-O '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Otdel epidemiologii i profilaktiki tropicheskikh bolezney i podgotovki tropikologov Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

FEDOROVA, S.P.

Role of health education in programs for malaria eradication
according to materials of the World Health Organization. Med.
paraz.i paraz.bol. 34 no.4:477-479 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted May 19, 1964.

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; MYCHKO-MEGRIN, A.Yu.; BARKOV, V.N.; KASATSKIY, A.I.;
FEDOROVA, S.P.; YERMAKOV, V.V.

Medicogeographical studies of Brazil. Vop geog. no.68:137-203
'65. (MIRA 18:12)

FEDOROVA, S. S.

37674 printsipy sovetskoy vrachebno-trudovoy ekspertizy i ikh
 primeneniye pri zabolevaniyakh lororganov. vestnik
 otorinolaringologii, 1949, No. 6, s. 3-9

So. Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1949

FEDOROVA, S. S.

Case of laryngeal giant cell tumor. Vest. otorinol.,
Moskva 13 no.4:80-81 July-Aug 1951. (CML 21:1)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Clinic for Diseases
of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Director — Honored Worker in
Science Prof. A. I. Fel'dman), Moscow Oblast Scientific-
Research Clinical Institute.

10(54,3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2094
Akademika bank Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut metallurgii i
obogashchaniya

Sredy, t. 1 (Transactions of the Institute of Metallurgy and
Ore Dressing, Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, Vol 1)
Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakhskoy SSR, 1959. 159 p. 1,225
copies printed.

Ed.: Yu. N. Kuznetsov; Tech. Ed.: Z. P. Korotkin;
Editorial Board: V. D. Ponomarev (Resp. Ed.), B. M. Lebedev,
A. M. Grigorovich, L. F. M. R. A. Isokova, I. M. Polyvany
(Asp. Secretary), and Ye. I. Ponomareva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and
metallurgical engineers.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles dealing with various
aspects of process metallurgy, principally nonferrous, and
with related matters such as treatment of ore concentrates,
properties of slags, etc. Topics discussed include pre-
cipitation of copper from slags, extraction of arsenic
from speiss, recovery of rare metals from smelting dust,
electrolytic precipitation of lead from zinc, and drying of
zinc concentrates. Three articles are concerned with
the metal, rhenium. The articles are accompanied by Soviet
and non-Soviet references.

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Transactions of the Institute (Cont.)	SOV/2094
Severova, O. A., and P. G. Karimkaya. Determination of Rhenium in Molybdenites and Ore Tailings	142
Severova, O. A., and E. Y. Podornikova. Analysis of Electrolytic Rhenium and Freeing It from Volatile Impurities	152
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	

SOV/rj
7-30-59

Card 1/5

SOV/ 20-120-1-23/63

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Tumerman, B. M., Fedorova, T. A.

TITLE: The Phenol Alkylation by Means of Diisobutylene and Triisobutylene in the Presence of Borofluoride-Containing Catalyzers (Alkilirovaniye fenola diizobutilenom i triizobutilenom v prisutstvi katalizatorov, sodержashchikh ftoristy bor)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 1, pp. 90 - 93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As already reported (Reference 1) the alkylation mentioned takes place by means of low olefines with a high yields. This led to the surmise that the borofluoride ethyl ether complex $(C_2H_5)_2O \cdot BF_3$, and also orthophosphoric acid saturated with boron fluorate $H_3PO_4 \cdot BF_3$ as well as borofluoride monohydrate will prove suitable also as active catalyzers. Production, physical-chemical properties and the catalytical effect are described (Reference 4). The test arrangement is described. Table 1 shows the reaction

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The Phenol Alkylation by Means of Diisobutylene and SOV/20-120-1-23/63
Triisobutylene in the Presence of Borofluoride-Containing Catalyzers

with $(C_2H_5)_2O.BF_3$ under different conditions. Figure 1 shows the relation of yield and temperature. Yield rises with an increased amount of catalyzers from 1 to 5%. Temperatur increase and a prolonged duration of reaction led to a reduction of yield. Optimum results were attained with tests lasting 3 hours, 70° and a catalyzer amount of 5% calculated on the basis of phenol. The experiments with the two other catalyzers were carried out by the same method. Results are shown in table 2, figures 1 and 3. Table 2 shows that in the case of temperature increase of 50 to 100° and with a catal zer amount of 1 to 5% as well as in the case of a prolonged duration of the test offrom 2 to 4 hours the alkylate yield increased by 5%. The alkylation products are p-tert.-octylphenol and dodecylic phenol the properties of which are mentioned. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 4 references, which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 19, 1957

Card 2/3

The Phenol Alkylation by Means of Diisobutylene and SOV/20-120-1-23/63
Triisobutylene in the Presence of Borofluoride-
Containing Catalizers

1. Phenol--Chemical reactions
2. Alkyl halides--Chemical reactions
3. Butenes--Chemical reactions
4. Complex compounds--Catalytic properties
5. Boron fluoride--Catalytic properties

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FEDOROVA, T. A.

ACCESSION NR: AT4042653

S/0000/63/000/000/0056/0060

AUTHOR: Baranov, V. I.; Gyurdzhian, A. A.; Lomova, M. A.; Radkevich, L. A.;
Tutochkina, L. T.; Fedorova, T. A.; Furayeva, L. P.; Khn'chev, S. S.; Artem'yeva,
N. S.

TITLE: The effect of gravity on the development of organisms

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963.
Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy
konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 56-60

TOPIC TAGS: gravity, centrifuge, organism development, physiological function,
rat, chronic centrifugation, blood composition, urine composition, Coriolis
acceleration

ABSTRACT: In this investigation, Baranov and his co-workers designed a centrifuge
for small animals with an arm radius of 135 cm which could be regulated to produce
artificial gravitational fields of from 4 to 5 g. The centrifuge was arranged
in such a way that the arms and cages at the end of the arms would simultaneously
rotate around their axes producing Coriolis accelerations. A single control panel

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042653

regulated the photography and illumination of cage interiors, automatic feeding of the animals, and the revolving rate of the centrifuge. It was possible to record five separate physiological functions from some specially prepared animals. Experiments were conducted on white rats, commencing on the first day after birth and continuing for 25 days. Litters consisting of 200 animals were divided into experimental and control groups. All animals were born at approximately the same time. Experimental animals were subjected to accelerations ranging from 1.5 to 3 g for periods of from 4 to 6 hours, 6 days per week. The weighing of all animals took place every three days as did biochemical assays of the blood and urine, tests of vestibular activity, and the determination of the time of sexual maturity in female animals. At the termination of the experiment, a comparative test of the response of both experimental and control animals to brief accelerations of 5, 10 and 20 g was conducted. After 20--25 days, the body weight of chronically centrifuged animals was 60--80% that of the controls. The composition of erythrocytes (89.6%), leukocytes (93.4%), and hemoglobin (99.1%) in the blood of experimental animals with respect to control animals reflected a slightly anemic condition. While blood albumin in experimental animals was somewhat lower than in the controls, serum mucoid composition was higher, indicating a change of dystrophic character. Urine assays of experimental animals showed that the levels of Diche-positive substance (48%), nitrogen (62%), creatine (31%),

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042653

and creatinine (60%) were lower than in the control animals. Finally, the estral cycle of experimental females was significantly altered, though one female gave normal birth to young. In the second investigation, control animals exposed to brief accelerations of 5 g showed noticeable increases in the level of non-enterified fatty acids, decreases in serum mucoid composition, and increases in the albumin-globulin ration. However, at 20 g there was an increase in serum mucoid composition and a decrease in the albumin-globulin ration. Biochemical variations in experimental animals subjected to the same accelerations were insignificant. The authors conclude that gravity plays a complex role in the physiological processes of the developing organism but that the true mechanism of this role is far from being understood.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: L6

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

FEDOROVA, T. A.

CA

11E

Content of free amino acids in some organs and tissues of animals. T. A. Fedorova and A. S. Konikova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 72, 737-9(1950).—Direct detns. of amino N in various organs gave the following results, av. values: in rats 0.38 mg./g. in liver, 0.45 in kidney, 0.36 in spleen, and 0.21 in blood; in rabbits: 0.42, 0.42, 0.66, 0.19, resp.; in frogs: 0.36, 0.38, —, 0.32, resp. Thus liver and kidney levels do not vary much with the species. Distribution chromatography revealed the same amino acids in all cases: aspartic acid, glutamic acid, cystine, glycine, serine, alanine, methionine, arginine, and phenylalanine, by Consden, Gordon, and Martin's method (*C.A.* 39, 537^o). G. M. K.

MD V Labeled methionine in the study of the effect of the diet on protein metabolism. A. S. Konikova, T. A. Fedorova, V. G. Yakovlev, and V. V. Eochikarev. Trudy Prikladnoy Radioaktiv. Isotop. i Med. (Moscow: Medgiz) 1953, 256-62. Referat Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim. 1953, No. 2570. A study was made of the rate of inclusion of S^{35} -methionine into the proteins of different tissues of the white rat and of the disappearance rate of the labeled isotopes from the protein of various organ tissues. The radioactivity was determined in isolated tissue proteins 20 hrs., and 2 and 8 days after the introduction of the labeled methionine. Some of the rats were kept on starvation for the last 3 days. It was demonstrated that the inclusion of S^{35} -contg. amino acids into the organ proteins and tissues (with the exception of proteins of skeletal muscles) was considerably higher in the starved rats. The disappearance of the labeled isotopes from the proteins in the starving rats was of a lower rate than in those fed normally, with the exception of the proteins of the skeletal muscles.

B. S. Loxue

(3)

FEDOROVA, T. A.

85. Book Published on Metabolic Changes in Man and Mammals in Acute Radiation Sickness

Obmen Veshchestv pri Luchevooy Bolezni (Metabolism in Radiation Sickness), by Prof I. I. Ivanov, V. S. Balabushka, Ye. F. Romantsev, and T. A. Fedorova, Moscow, Medgiz, 1956, 251 pp

The table of contents of this book is as follows:

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Foreword	3
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Part 1. Disturbances of Metabolism in an Organism in Radiation Sickness	
I. Primary Physicochemical Mechanisms of the Action of Penetrating Radiation	15
II. Possible Biochemical Changes in Tissue Resulting From Ionizing Radiation	24

Sum. 1360

FEDOROVA, T.A.

"Content of Creatine and Creatinine in the Urine of Rats Irradiated With X Rays," by T. A. Fedorova and M. A. Larina, Meditsinskaya Radiologiya, Vol 1, No 6, Nov/Dec 56, pp 36-40

The nitrogen of the creatine in the urine of healthy rats comprised 0.07%, on an average, of the total urinary nitrogen.

Pronounced creatinuria was observed in the irradiated animals from the first days of sickness. On the third and fourth days of the experiment the creatine nitrogen increased to 0.48-1.43% of the total urinary nitrogen, i.e., it increased to 6-20 times what it was. Before death, on the eighth and ninth days, a second increase in creatine nitrogen up to 0.61-2.25% of total urinary nitrogen was observed; this was 9-32 times the normal value.

The average increase of creatine in creatinuria resulting from radiation injury is 30%. (U)

SUM. 1722

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Effect of Physical Factors. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur .. Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3947

Author : Fedorova, T. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Nitrogen Metabolism in Experimental Irradiation Disease
in Rats

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. konferentsii po med. radiol. Eksperim. med.
radiol. M., Medgiz, 1957, 103-108

Abstract : Rats exposed to X-ray irradiation of a total dose of
600 r in the following 5 days lost more weight than
the controls which received an equal amount of food (on
the average, 25 and 17% of the initial weight
respectively). A negative nitrogen balance was noted
from the first day after irradiation. Total N and
urea concentrations in the 24 hours-urine increased
in most cases, and in the first days the undefined N

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USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Effect of Physical Factors. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3947

fraction rose sharply. A strongly pronounced creatinuria was observed throughout the irradiation disease. The amino-N of the 24 hours-urine, in the first days was 40% below the initial level, but subsequently increased and prior to the death of the animals exceeded the control values by 5 times. In rats that were given orally 1.5 - 2.0 ml. of a protein hydrolysate with addition of methionine-S³⁵ 1 - 12 days after irradiation and were killed 1 - 3 hours later, it was discovered by measuring the radioactivity that there was a considerable delay of methionine-S³⁵ inclusion in the organ and tissue proteins as compared with the controls. Similar results were obtained when the irradiated animals were administered a protein-S³⁵ orally (in the form of an emulsion in a 10% glycerin solution). When the contents of the gastrointestinal tract were measured for radioactivity 24 hours

Card 2/3

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Effect of Physical Factors. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 39⁴7

after the protein administration, a considerable retention of the protein was discovered in the stomach. The enzyme systems, the catalyzing processes of desamination, urea formation and "regeneration" of the tissue proteins do not sustain substantial damage in the radiation disease process. -- E. B. Glikson

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FEDOROVA, T.A., BABARIN, P.M.

Uric acid and allantoin content of urine in rats irradiated by
roentgen rays. Med.rad. 3 no.5:90-94 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:12)

(HYDANTOINS, in urine,

allantoin, eff. of x-rays in rats (Rus))

(URIC ACID, in urine,

eff. of x-rays in rats (Rus))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.

on urinary allantoin & uric acid in rats (Rus))

MURATOVA, Kh.N., kand.med.nauk, FEDOROVA, T.A. (Moskva)

Thromboangiitis obliterans of the aortic arch (pulseless disease)
Klin.med. 36 no.11:101-106 N '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. A.N. Bakulev) i kafedry glasnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.A. Pletneva)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(ACHTA, dis.

aortic arch synd. (Rus))

(ARTERITIS,

same (Rus))

FEDOROVA, T.A.

Amino nitrogen content in rat organs during the development of
radiation sickness [with summary in English]. Med.rad. 4 no.2:
35-37 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,
on amino nitrogen in various rat organs (Rus))
(NITROGEN, metab.
eff. of x-rays on various rat organs (Rus))

VASILYISKIY, S.S.; FEDOROVA, T.A.; BELYAYEVA, Ye.M.

Immuno-electrophoretic analysis of serum proteins in radiation
sickness. Biokhimiya 24 no.6:993-994 M-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(BLOOD PROTEINS radiation eff.)
(RADIATION INJURY exper.)

FEDOROVA, T.A.; FEDOTOV, V.P.; MKRTUMOVA, N.A. (Moskva)

Uric acid and allantoin in the urine and blood of animals exposed to ionizing radiations. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 47 no.3:44-49 Mr '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

1. Predstavlena daystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR A.Ye. Braunshteynom.

(HYDANTOINS, metab.

allantoin in blood & urine, eff. of lethal doses of radiations in animals (Rus))

(URIC ACID, metab.

blood & urine, eff. of lethal dose irradiation in animals (Rus))

(RADIATIONS, effects,

on blood & urine allantoin & uric acid in animals, lethal dose (Rus)

FEDOROVA, T.A.

Early changes in tissue proteins due to the action of lethal doses
of ionizing radiations. Med. rad. 5 no.8:71-75 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (PROTEINS)

FEDOROVA, T.A.; USPENSKAYA, M.S.; VASILEYSKIY, S.S.; BELYAYEVA, Yb.M.

Excretion of Dichet-positive substances with the urine in animals
of various species after injury from ionizing radiations. Med.rad.
5 no.10:42-47 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (NUCLEIC ACID)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.M.; FEDOROVA, T.A.; VASILEYSKIY, S.S.

Electrophoretic study of soluble proteins in the liver in radiation
sickness. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.4:377-381 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (LIVER)
(PROTEINS)

FEDOROVA, T.A.; FEDOTOV, V.P.

Role of the liver in the metabolism of uric acid and allantoin
in radiation sickness. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.5:497-500 8-0 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(RADIATION SICKNESS)
(URIC ACID)

(LIVER)
(HYDANTOINS)

FEDOROVA, T. A., BELYAYEVA, YE. M. (USSR)

"Excretion of Deoxyeytidine in the Urine after Exposure to
Ionizing Radiations."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 12-16 August 1961

FEDOROVA, T.A.

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E027/635

AUTHORS:

Gyurdzhian, A.A., Demin, N.N., Korneyeva, N.V.,
L'vova, T.S., Tutochkina, L.T., Uspenskaya, M.S.,
Fedorova, T.A.

TITLE:

Some aspects of metabolism in animals which have
undergone a space flight

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli.
no. 11. Moscow, 1961. Rezul'taty nauchnykh
issledovaniy, provedennykh vo vremya polotov vtorogo
i tret'yego kosmicheskikh korabley-sputnikov. 78 - 86

TEXT:

The authors have studied biochemical processes in dogs
during training and after flights in rockets and satellite vehicles
particular attention being devoted to those processes which are
affected by stress conditions and by exposure to ionizing
radiation. The dogs were first adapted to space flight conditions,
in which they were exposed to vibrations of frequency 70 cycles and
amplitude 0.4 mm continued for up to 12 minutes, and to

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accelerations of 6-9 g continued for 5 - 12 minutes. Eighteen dogs were studied in all, of which five made space flights in 1958-59 while thirteen remained on the ground. The dogs Belka and Strelka were investigated before the flight and 2, 6, 13, 23, 25 and 32 days afterwards. One dog (Otvazhnaya) made five flights. Two rats and five mice of the C57 line were also studied after a flight in the second satellite. In the dogs, determinations were made of the fractional composition of the serum proteins, the serum mucoids, pseudocholinesterase activity, and the content of free and bound 21-hydroxy-20-kestosteroids in the urine. During the training period marked fluctuations occurred in the serum proteins, both in the animals which made space flights and in the others. After acceleration in the centrifuge a rise in cholinesterase activity occurred, reaching a peak after two days and then declining, and there was also a rise in the content of serum mucoids and a fall in the total protein content of the serum. Similar, but less marked effects, were observed after exposure to vibration. A rise in serum mucoids occurred two to six days

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after return from a space flight, and after six days there was a rise in the total serum proteins. No definite changes were observed in cholinesterase activity. From a consideration of the results three states could be distinguished in the animals in response to training and space flights: (1) activation of functions; (2) a dystrophic condition, and (3) a reaction of stress type characterized by a reversible inhibition of functions. In investigations of the urine no particular changes were noted in the volume or the specific gravity during training or after a space flight. A decrease in the content of deoxycytidine was observed in Belka and an increase in Strelka. After exposure to vibration and acceleration an increase of deoxythymidine and Dische-positive substances in the urine was observed in Otvazhnaya. One month later the levels of both had returned to normal. A fall in the Dische-positive substances to 50% of the control values was found in the urine of five mice five days after a space flight in the second satellite. It was concluded that

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the results indicated the occurrence of disturbances in the metabolism of deoxyribonucleic acid after a space flight, but that these disturbances were temporary and reversible. The responses of the animals resembled a stress reaction rather than radiation damage. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1961

Card 4/4

FEDOROVA, T. M.

SESSION A-4-3 : Post-Irradiation Treatments in Mammals

(a)
Changes in the Content of Nucleosides in Animal Urine Following Radiation Damage

P. D. Gorizontov, T. A. Fedorova, M. F. Sbitneva, Yu. A. Zharkov and V. S. Kalchev

Changes in the level of DNA metabolites of body fluids are a specific index of radiation damage, and the estimation of their content in the urine may serve as a good biochemical test for this damage. The test may be used to evaluate therapeutic agents applied for the treatment of radiation sickness, as well as for the evaluation of drugs protecting animals against lethal radiation doses.

Using paper chromatography and ion exchange column methods the deoxyribosides deoxycytidine, deoxythymidine, deoxyadenosine and deoxyguanosine were identified in the urine of normal and irradiated animals. Quantitative changes in their content in the 24 hr specimens of rat, mouse and dog urine were established during the course of radiation diseases induced by lethal doses of X- and γ -rays.

The deoxyribosides were estimated in the urine of normal and irradiated rats following the transplantation to them of the bone marrow cells. This was done in order to elucidate some aspects of the mechanism of biochemical changes, and to evaluate therapeutic effects. It was established that the transplantation of bone marrow cells to normal rats lowers the level of deoxyribosides (deoxycytidine included) by 50 to 60%. Intravenous injection of bone marrow cells to rats irradiated with lethal doses also lowers the content of nucleosides in the urine. It points to the intensification of DNA synthesis, which has been inhibited by irradiation.

Institute of Pathology, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, USSR

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report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

GYURDZHIAN, A.A.; DEMIN, N.N.; TUTOCHKIN, L.T.; USPENSKAYA, M.S.;
FEDCROVA, T.A.

Biochemical investigation of the blood and urea of animals after
the flight in a spaceship. Probl.kosm.biol. 1:152-160 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(BLOOD—ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(SPACE FLIGHT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(URINE—ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

KLEMPARSKAYA, N.N.; SBITNEVA, M.F.; KALYAYEVA, T.V.; FEDOROVA, T.A.

Some characteristics of reactions of the organism to microbial and homologous cell antigens. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.8: 89-95 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042717

S/0000/63/000/000/0456/0460

AUTHOR: Fedorova, T. A.; Tutochkina, L. T.; Uspenskaya, M. S.; Skurikhina, M. M.;
Fedorov, Ye. A.

TITLE: Shifts in some metabolic indices in soviet cosmonauts

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963.
Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy
konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 456-460

TOPIC TAGS: metabolic index, cosmonaut training, blood analysis, urine analysis,
hydrocorticosteroid, biochemical testing, Dische-positive substance

ABSTRACT: Biochemical studies of the blood and urine of cosmonauts, conducted
after training sessions and rest periods before space flight, and for several days
following space flight, included the following: 1) refractometer determination of
total blood serum protein; 2) determination of the relative protein fraction con-
tent of blood serum by paper electrophoresis; 3) concentration in the serum of
low-molecular-weight acid mucoids; 4) study of the nonspecific cholinesterase
activity in the blood serum; 5) determination of the amounts of Dische-positive
substances present in the urine; 6) viscometric determination of urine deoxyribo-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042717

nuclease activity; 7) determination of the amount of free and bound 21-hydroxy-20-ketosteroids in the urine; 8) determination of the amount of mucoids present in the urine (after 5-day dialysis); and 9) determination of the amount of creatine and creatinine in the urine. In addition, ordinary clinical studies of peripheral blood and urine were made before and after flight. The most characteristic pre-flight blood serum composition change noted during training sessions was a slight increase in relative albumin and some decrease in Beta- and Gamma-globulin. This reaction is normally observed in athletes during training and contests and is connected with increased physical strain and emotional tension. Cosmonaut training occasionally produced still stronger effects (Nikolayev and Popovich, 1 Jun 62). During rest periods, serum protein composition and mucoid content usually returned to normal. After flight total protein and serum mucoid levels increased slightly in the first day after landing. No real change in cholinesterase activity was noted. Peripheral blood studies revealed no abnormality in Gagarin either before or after flight. Titov, Nikolayev, and Popovich displayed leukocytosis on the day of landing. In addition, Nikolayev and Popovich showed lymphopenia and a tendency to eosinopenia. These shifts which were of brief duration, are characteristic of the "stress" reaction. Preflight urinalysis showed no abnormalities. Postflight urinalysis showed turbidity, hyaline casts (8 to 15 in the preparation), and uric

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ACCESSION NR: AT442717

acid crystals in the urine of Nikolayev and Popovich. Protein traces and occasional erythrocytes and leukocytes were also found in the urine of Popovich. These were probably the result of reversible changes in the renal filter such as are sometimes observed following physical strain or strong emotion. Changes in urinary excretion of Diache-positive substances mostly failed to correlate with changes in the rate of urinary output. Urine 24-hr volumes, which before flight varied in the different cosmonauts from considerably below normal to somewhat above, increased by 25% to 75% in all cosmonauts after return from space flight, then returned to normal. Free hydrocorticosteroids were slightly increased by training sessions but returned to normal afterwards. After flight, free hydrocorticosteroids increased to 2.5 to 3.5 times the normal level. In Gagarin the increase was 10.7 times normal. Glucuronic acid bound steroids remained within normal limits except for Nikolayev, in whom they were somewhat increased. Steroid increase in the urine after space flight indicates functional stimulation of the adrenal cortex and may be regarded as an adaptive reaction of the body to various space-flight and landing factors. Return to normal even in the case (Gagarin) of a great increase indicates that the effects of these factors did not exceed the physiological capabilities of the adrenal glands. Mucoprotein increase during the training period is attributed to fatigue; it is normal under various circumstances, particularly heavy muscular labor.

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After flight the mucoprotein urine levels were either normal or close to normal. Creatine and creatinine determinations were performed only in the case of Nikolayev and Popovich. On the first day after return from flight, both showed a considerable increase in the amount of creatinine, which attained values of 2.01 and 2.60 g for the 24-hr urine respectively. The creatine content remained normal (traces only). Creatinine levels had returned to normal in both cases 14 days after landing. Increased creatinine levels reflect increased physical loads on the organism and increased muscular effort, with a consequent increase in the catabolism of muscle protein. Generally, the biochemical changes observed in the cosmonauts during training for space flight and after landing indicate the occurrence of reversible and short-term metabolic changes characteristic of a brief stress reaction in the organism.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 278sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Crd 4/4

FEDOROVA, T. A. "Nitrogen Metabolism During Radiation Sickness." Blood and urine allantoin content increased 25--40% in animals following whole-body gamma- and polonium-irradiation. Blood protein content decreased.

(Dr. Biol. Sci.)

degree name in source

candidate dissertation listed in Meditainskaya radiologiya, no. 1, 1964. The article did not state specifically what degree was awarded. The annotated titles deal with studies on radiation physiology, radiation biochemistry, combined trauma and the influence of radiation on regenerative processes, radiation microbiology and immunology, and radiation pharmacology.

L 13581-63

ENT(1)/ENT(m)/BL3 AMD/ASD/AFETC AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AF3003925

8/0205/63/003/004/0514/0517 59

AUTHOR: Gorizontov, P. D.; Fedorova, T. A.; Zharkov, Yu. A.; Tereshchenko, O. Ya.;
Khnychev, S. S.; Sbitneva, M. F.

TITLE: Changes in nucleoside content in rat urine during radiation injury /9

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 4, 1963, 514-517

TOPIC TAGS: nucleoside, radiation injury, urinalysis, DNA metabolism, Dische reaction, Dische-positive, desoxyriboside, desoxycytidin, thymidin, chromatography, x-ray, cobalt-60, gamma ray, bone marrow, biomyxin

ABSTRACT: Disruption of DNA metabolism during radiation injury leads to the appearance of unusual amounts of nucleosides in the urine, which can serve as an index of radiation injury. Experiments were performed to determine the post-irradiation appearance of substances in urine producing the Dische reaction and to test the effect of the introduction into irradiated animals of bone-marrow cells possessing a therapeutic effect. The presence of desoxyribosides (desoxycytidin and thymidin) in the urine of experimental animals was investigated by chromatography. White rats were subjected to absolute minimum lethal doses (600 r) of gamma rays from Co⁶⁰ and of x-rays. X-ray irradiation was produced by

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ACCESSION NR: A'3003925

RUM-3 equipment at 180 kv, 15 mamp, 0.5 mm Cu filter and 1 mm Al filter at 32.3 μ /min. Gamma irradiation involved the use of EG0-2 equipment at 295--276 μ /min. Survival span of the animals was 6-12 days after irradiation. The introduction of bone-marrow cells, accompanied by the oral administration of 3 mg of biomyacin two times a day, resulted in survival of 50% of the experimental animals (compared to no survival in the controls) and a smaller increase of Dische-positive substances in the urine of the experimental animals than in the control animals. During the first day after irradiation by the absolute minimum lethal dose the urine of animals not given bone-marrow cells was found to contain 25-30 times as much desoxycytidin and 5 times as much thimidin as normal nonirradiated animals. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Sep62

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF S: 004

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

GRODZENSKIY, D.E.; GORIZONTOV, P.D.; VOROB'YEV, Ye.I.; MANOYLOV, S.Ye.;
FEDOROVA, T.A.; PAVLOVA, M.N.; GABUNIYA, R.I.

Second International Congress on Radiation Research in England,
Aug. 5-11, 1962. Med. rad. 8 no.3:83-92 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:9)

ACCESSION NR: 114037684

S/2865/64/003/000/0145/0158

AUTHOR: Fedorova, T. A.; Tutochkina, L. T.; Uspenskaya, M. S.; Skurikhina, M. M.;
Fedorov, Ye. A.

TITLE: Some metabolic indices in cosmonauts

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy
biologii, v. 3, 1964, 145-158

TOPIC TAGS: manned space flight, nutrition, metabolism, hematology, urine,
biochemistry

ABSTRACT: Biochemical analyses of the blood and urine of cosmonauts were made during training periods, after rest periods, and before and immediately after space flight. During periods of intensive training, space pilots revealed changes in the protein composition of their blood serum: a small increase in the relative albumin content and a decrease in the content of α_2 , β , and gamma globulins and mucoids, which is typical of athletes in training and is due to increased physical loads and emotional strain. During intensive training, the urine showed a decrease in Dische-positive substances, a decrease in the enzymic activity of acid deoxyribonuclease, an increase in the amount of adrenal hormones

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ACCESSION NR: ATN037684

(free 21-oxy-20 ketocorticosteroids), and, in some cases, mucoids. During rest periods, the levels of all these substances in blood and urine usually returned to normal. After space flight, the total protein content in the blood of cosmonauts increased to normal levels or exceeded them, and during longer flights (three and four days) the level of serum mucoids somewhat increased. At the same time, the content of free 21-oxy-20 ketocorticosteroids in the urine rose sharply as the level of steroids coupled with glucuronic acid increased to the upper normal level. The amount of creatinine increased distinctly also. Dische-positive substances and the activity of acid deoxyribonuclease in urine decreased. The changes in the content of Dische-positive substances and the activity of acid deoxyribonuclease in urine during the pre- and the post-start periods appeared to be opposite to those occurring under the action of ionizing radiation. All biochemical shifts discovered in the organisms of space pilots during their preparation for space flight and after their return indicate that some metabolic changes are reversible and rapidly returned to normal.

ASSOCIATION: none

2/3

Card

ZHARKOV, Yu.A.; FEDOROVA, T.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, L.F.

Excretion of thymidine with urine by rats following whole-body X-ray irradiation in varying doses. Radiobiologiya 5 no.5:675-680 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

FEDOROVA, T.D.

Modernization of normal cells. Priborostroenie no.3:29

Mr '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Standard cells)

TARASOVA, Z.H.; KIRPICHNIKOV, G.A.; FEDOROVA, T.F.

Action of alkyl aryl phosphites as antifatigue agents of the
butadiene-styrene rubber vulcanizates. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.10:
14-16 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,
p 57 (USSR) 14-57-6-12065

AUTHORS: Fedorova, T. G., Konstantinov, A. R.

TITLE: An Experiment on the Use of a Floating Evaporator
(Opyt ekspluatatsii plavuchey isparitel'noy ustanovki)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. gidrol. in-ta, 1954, Nr 45, pp 182-195

ABSTRACT: This paper describes the experiments on a floating evaporator (FE) built by S. S. Ginko, and the results of observations made on it in 1952 and 1953. FE was placed in use in May, 1952, on Lake Valday, which is 21 km² in area, and 25 m deep in the place where FE was installed. FE was mounted on a raft which turned in such a way that the apparatus held a constant position in respect to the wind. The raft was provided with spray guards which were effective in waves up to 1 m. high; even with a greater wave height, only the

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14-57-6-12065
 ' An Experiment on the Use of a Floating Evaporator (Cont.)

evaporators near the edge could be sprinkled by the spray. No water was seen to splash out of them. FE contained apparatus for measuring evaporation (E), wind speed variations, air temperature, water temperature at the lake surface and at various depths, and atmospheric humidity. All the evaporators were in the form of cylindrical containers with flat bottoms. Precipitation was measured by rain gauges (0.05 m²); variations of other meteorological elements at heights of 0.2, 1 and 2 m. were determined by means of a gradient pole; air temperatures and moisture were measured by large suction psychrometers; wind velocities, by manual anemometers; water temperature to depth of 0.01 m, by floating thermometers, and at depths of 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 m, by depth thermometers. Evaporation was observed at 7 am and 7 pm. All other elements were studied four times a day: as 1 a.m., 7 a.m., 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. Results of the observations established that absolute humidity above the lake's surface was four percent higher, and that average wind velocity at the elevation of 2 m was twice as high as the values obtained at Card 2/3

An Experiment on the Use of a Floating Evaporator (Cont.)

14-57-6-12065

the standard meteorological surface. Evaporation in all the FE containers was on the average 37 percent greater than in a basin 20 m in area. When the difference between the water and the air temperature equaled 15°, the values of E in FE reached 3 mm per day; at this time basins were covered with ice. This means that E from FE approximated closely the amount of E from the lake. In the case of FE, the amount of E increased when the evaporation diameter decreased; but when the evaporation area was 3 sq m or more, the amount of E did not depend upon the evaporation diameter. In other words, the amount of E from FE (3.0 sq m in area) placed in the center of a small, deep lake, will closely approximate the amount of E from the lake. A bibliography of nine titles is included.

Card 3/3

M. S.

FEDOROVA, T. I.

"Stratigraphy and Fauna of the Upper Devonian of the Saratov Volga Region." Cand Geol-Min Sci, Saratov State U, Saratov, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 6, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

FEDOROVA, T.I.

Boundary between the Devonian and Carboniferous in the Volga Valley
portion of Saratov Province. Trudy VNIGNI no.14:127-130 '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

1. Nizhnevolzhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
geologorazvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta (VNIGNI).
(Saratov Province--Paleontology)

FEDOROVA, T.I., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; S^{YESTROVA}, L.P.; CHERNOVA, Ye.I.

Coal deposits in the Volga Valley portion of Saratov Province. Trudy
VNIGNI no.22:140-146 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy
institut.

(Saratov Province--Coal geology)

FEDOROVA, T.I.; CHERNOVA, Ye.I.; ORLOVA, I.N.; LATSKOVA, V.Ye.

New data on the stratigraphy of Paleozoic sediments in the Volga Valley portions of Saratov and Stalingrad Provinces. Trudy VNIGNI no.28:71-77 '60. (MIRA14:4)

1. Nizhne-Volzhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geolog-razvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta.
(Volga Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)

SKLOVSKIY, A.M.; VOLOKH, A.G.; KARPOV, P.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.G.; LYASHENKO, A.I.; FEDOROVA, T.I.; SHEVCHENKO, V.I.

Devonian sediments of the western part of the northern Caspian oil- and gas-bearing basin. [Trudy] NILneftegaza no.10:127-181 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya geologicheskikh kriteriyev otsenki perspektiv neftegazonosnosti; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut; Nizhnevolzhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i geofiziki i Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

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100% If the mixt. is to be used for the purpose of K.F. while stirring, and allow the mixt. to stand for 15-30 min. Filter with 50% conc. of K.F. then with alc. and ether.

The accuracy of the mixture is approximately 100%.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041271(

5(4), 5(2)

AUTHORS:

Yatsimirskiy, K. B., Fedorova, T. I.

SOV/153-58-3-7/30

TITLE:

Investigation of Formate and Thiocyanate Complexes
of Bivalent Chromium (Izucheniye formiatnykh i
rodanidnykh kompleksov dvukhvalentnogo khroma)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimiches-
kaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 40 - 45 (USCR)

ABSTRACT:

In continuation of the papers hitherto published
(Ref 1) the authors decided to study the composition
and stability of the complexes under review. The
measurements of the optical density were carried
out by means of the photometer ~~PM~~. Titrated
solutions of chromium (II) chloride, sodium formate
and potassium thiocyanate were used for that purpose.
Preliminary experiments already demonstrated a
variation of the color and its intensity, respectively,
in pouring together the first and second (Refs 2-4),
and the first and third solution, respectively.
For the investigation of the **complex** chromium (II)

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Investigation of Formate and Thiocyanate Complexes of Bivalent Chromium SOV/153-58-3-7/30

compounds with formate by the optical method light absorption curves of chromium (II) chloride without and with formate were plotted (Fig 1). The composition and stability of the complex compounds formed were determined by mixing the chromium chloride solutions (with a constant concentration 0.47 mols/l) with sodium formate solutions of variable concentration (from 0.05 to 10 mols/l). The optical density of these solutions was then determined by means of a light filter (transmission range at 618mμ). The results are presented in table 1 and figure 2. The chromium thiocyanate complexes were studied with two light filters: 619 and 574 mμ. The results (for λ = 574 mμ) are given in table 3 and figure 2. It was proved by these investigations that bivalent chromium forms with formate and thiocyanate in solutions complex compounds of the following composition: CrHCOO^+ , $\text{Cr}(\text{HCOO})_2$, CrCNS^+ , $\text{Cr}(\text{CNS})_2$. The instability constants of these complexes

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Investigation of Formate and Thiocyanate Complexes of Bivalent Chromium SOV/153-58-3-7/30

at 25° and at a ionic strength = 0 were calculated and are given. There are 6 figures, 4 tables, and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut (Ivanovo Institute of Chemical Technology) Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1957

Card 3/3

YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.; FEDOROVA, T.I.

"Catalymetric" titration. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.1:143-145 Mr
'62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskij institut. Predstavleno
akademikom I.V.Tananayevym.

(Titration)

(Catalysis)

YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.; FEDOROVA, T.I.

"Catalymetric" titration. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.11:
1300-1305 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskij institut.

TETSMAN, G.N.; FEDOROVA, T.K.; DUBIL'YER, A.S.

Division of the southeastern Russian Platform into hydrogeological regions. Trudy Lab. gidrogeol. probl. 30:69-83 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Russian Platform—Water, Underground)

Родина, Т. И.

Dissertation: "Study of the Process of Moisture Emission of Dross in Casting Plumbing Construction Products." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleev, 24 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 14 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954.

FEDOROVA, T.Kh.

Investigating the moisture yield of dross in casting sanitary
and construction articles. Trudy NIISTroikeramika no.10:3-21
'55. (Ceramics) (MLRA 9:6)

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1626

Author: Kopeykin, A. A., and Fedorova, T. Kh.

Institution: None

Title: The Effect of Composition on the Firing Properties of Semi-Porcelains

Original

Periodical: Steklo i keramika, 1956, No 5, 13-15

Abstract: Semiporcelains containing large amounts of argillaceous materials (50-60%) are characterized by low expansion coefficients (EC) of the body ($5.26-4.46 \times 10^{-6}$). Semiporcelains containing 40-45% argillaceous materials have a higher body EC ($5.83-6.31 \times 10^{-6}$). At constant argillaceous content the substitution of feldspar for silica sand lowers the EC of the body. A reduction in the amount of argillaceous material by raising the quartz content by 2, 7, and 17% leads to an increase in the EC from 5.06×10^{-6} to 6.25×10^{-6} . It is more

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USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1626

Abstract: convenient to lower the argillaceous materials content by the addition of feldspar, inasmuch as the addition of quartz frequently leads to "cold cracking."

Card 2/2

FEDOROVA, T. Kh.

AUTHOR: Fedorova, T. Kh.

72-14/13

TITLE: The Influence of the Properties of Electrolytes on the Discharge of Moisture of Casting Drosses (Vliyaniye prirody elektrolita na vlagootdachu liteynogo shlikera).

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 14 - 15 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: For the manufacture of ceramic productions by the casting method dross of a certain viscosity with a comparatively low moisture content is necessary. This is attained by adding alkali electrolytes, usually liquid sodium glass and soda. The minimum quantity of electrolytes for dilution depends upon the number of factors. Mass composition, raw-material properties, the properties of the electrolyte, etc. During the process of manufacture liquid glass with an addition of 0.1-0.2 % soda is used for the dilution of the dross, according to the hardness of the water. Experiments showed that, with an addition of soda, besides the liquid glass not only the viscosity of the dross but also its filtering properties change. Figure 1 shows the curves of dilution which were obtained by measuring dross viscosity by means of a torsion-viscosimeter, and with a step-wise increase of electrolyte quantities. Figure 2 shows the filtering curves. Dross diluted with liquid glass possesses the

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The Influence of the Properties of Electrolytes on the Discharge of Moisture of Casting Drosses. 72-1-4/13

highest filtering properties. If, besides liquid glass, also soda is used, the necessary quantity of Na_2O increases, and the transfer of moisture deteriorates. Z. A. Nosová and V. A. Chernoc (reference 2), as well as V. V. Glasson and T. Kh. Fedorova (reference 1) also participated in these experiments. There are 2 figures, and 3 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

NOSOVA, Z.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ~~FEDOROVA, T.Kh.~~, kand.tekhn.nauk

Properties of materials suitable for casting products used
in the building industry and as bathroom fixtures in the
U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Trudy NIISTroikeramiki
no.13:3-13 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

(Ceramic materials)

(Czechoslovakia--Ceramic materials)

(Hungary--Ceramic materials)

15(2)

AUTHOR: Fedorova, T. Kh.

SOV/72-59-1-9/16

TITLE: ~~Use of Humate~~ for Diluting Slime (Primeneniye gumatov dlya razzhizheniya shlikera)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 27-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to dilute slime more effectively, organic peptizers are used in addition to the usual electrolytes. Among these the humate extracts of peat are of practical importance. At the Kirovskiy zavod "Stroyfayans" (Kirov Work "Stroyfayans") good results were obtained with them. The Institute NIISTroy-keramika tested several types of peat for the production of humate extracts. If soluble glass is substituted by a peat extract its effect on slime is determined according to the degree of its viscosity decrease as compared to the addition of entirely soluble glass (Table 1). The dilutive effect of humate extracts on slime is directly proportional to the content of humic acid in peat. Table 2 shows the evaluation results of the humates in the extracts according to the method by I. V. Tyurin. Humate extracts of peat improve the slime dilution in which connection the amount of the alkali electrolyte required to obtain the best possible viscosity is

Card 1/2

Use of Humate for Diluting Slime

SOV/72-59-1-9/16

reduced. The liquid separation of slime on using humate extracts was evaluated by filtration analysis. The results obtained are shown in the figure in the form of filtration curves. By reducing the electrolyte quantity the filtration quality and the liquid separation of slime have been improved. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: NIISTroykeramika

Card 2/2

15(2)

AUTHORS: Rokhvarger, Ye. L., Antonevich, N. K., SOV/72-59-2-15/21
Fedorova, T. Kh.

TITLE: Burning of Glazed Decoration Tiles in Czech Factories (Obzhig
glazurovannykh oblitsovochnykh plitok na zavodakh Chekho-
slovakii)

PERIODICAL: Steklb i keramika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 42-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Muffle-tunnel kilns are at present chiefly used for the burn-
ing of decoration tiles in Czechoslovakia. The characteristic
features of such furnaces are described in table 1 basing on
data by the Czech engineers V. Bazhout and V. Grauer. The
characteristic feature of such furnaces is the relatively
large cross section of their tunnel, leading as a consequence
to a considerable irregularity of temperature in the tunnel
itself. The new furnaces, the design of which was worked out
by Keramoprojekt differ by having seven muffle-longitudinal
channels along with a smaller furnace tunnel cross section.
Dinas, corundum, and carborundum (Table 2) are used as re-
fractories basing on data by V. Stopka (Ref 1). Table 3 sets
up a comparison of various furnaces. Burning time and per-
formance of tunnel-kilns depending on the tunnel cross section

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Burning of Glazed Decoration Tiles in Czech Factories SOV/72-59-2-15/21

are shown in figures 1 and 2. According to data by I. Ruzhicka (Ref 2) the furnace feeding by partly moldless tiles has been introduced, thus obtaining a better utilization of the furnace volume. In the authors' opinion the experience made by Czech ceramic industry should be taken advantage of in the USSR factories. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 2 references.

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28(1), 15(2)

SOV/72-59-3-7/19

AUTHORS:

Rokhvarger, Ye. L., Antonevich, N. K., Fedorova, T. Kh.

TITLE:

Casting Assembly Lines in the Factories of Sanitary Building Ceramics in Czechoslovakia and the USSR (Liteynnye konveyvery na zavodakh sanitarno-stroitel'noy keramiki Chexhoslovakii i SSSR)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 18 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Such assembly lines are operated only in the Kirovskiy zavod (Kirov Factory); in the Lobnenskiy zavod (Lobnya Factory) one is being installed. In Czechoslovakia such an assembly line has been introduced in the Znojmo Factory, but efficiency per worker for the time being is even lower, than had been the case with manual work. The actual casting of the products calls for 88 assembly line positions, drying of the molds 85 positions, the preliminary drying of the products 110 and their drying 110 positions. The assembly line working procedure is accurately described. The Czechoslovak casting assembly line is described as being simpler in design and more convenient for operation as compared with those operated in the Kirov Factory "Stroyfayans" and the Lobnya Factory

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Casting Assembly Lines in the Factories of Sanitary
Building Ceramics in Czechoslovakia and the USSR

SOV/72-59-3-7/19

"Stroykeramika". Czechoslovak designers consider the table roller type assembly lines to be more suitable, as is proven by their performance in the USA, Sweden, Finland and the German Federal Republic. Figure 1 depicts an assembly line of the table roller type in the Arabia Factory in Helsinki followed by an accurate description and the statement of its being superior to the Soviet and Czechoslovak trade-marks. The PKB NII Stroykeramika has already designed table roller type assembly lines and their installation in the Leningrad Factory and Slavutskiy keramicheskiy zavod (Slavuta Ceramic Factory) is provided for in the 7-year plan (Fig 2). The table shows the advantages offered by assembly lines of the above type. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

FEDOROVA, T.Kh.

Use of humates for thinning the slip. Stek. i ker. 16 no.1:27-28
Ja '59. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy keramiki.
(Ceramics) (Humates)

ROKHVARGER, Ye.L.; ANTONOVICH, N.K.; FEDOROVA, T.Kh.

Foundry conveyers in Czechoslovak and U.S.S.R. structural
ceramics plants. Stek. i ker. 16 no.3:18-22 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:4)
(Ceramics) (Conveying machinery)

FEDOROVA, T.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk

Reducing the time expended in molding semiporcelain to the used in
building and sanitary engineering. Trudy NII Stroikeramiki no. 14:73-
78 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Pottery)

GAL'PERINA, M.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROVA, T.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of causes of the formation of cracks on sanitary engineering and structural elements. Trudy NIISTroikeramiki no.16: 70-83 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Ceramics—Testing)

FEDOROVA, T. Kh., kand. tekhn. nauk

The possibility of using Nizhne-Uvel'skaya clay for the production
of sanitary-construction wares. Trudy NIISTroikeramiki no. 19:3-15
'62. (MIRA 17:5)

FEDOROVA, T. Kh., kand. tekhn nauk; KVIATKOVSKAYA, K. K., inzh.;
SAFRONOVA, Z. N., inzh.

Using the SM-462 conveyor for casting wash basins at the
Lobnia Plant. Trudy NIISTroikeramiki no. 19:66-74 '62.
(MIRA 17:5)

FEDOROVA, T.Kh., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUTYLEVA, Ye.S., inzh.

Technological data on the production of colored products
for sanitary engineering. Stek. 1 ker. 20 no.7:23-25 J1 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
stroitel'noy keramiki Gosstroya SSSR.

SERGEYEV, V.A.; FEDOROVA, T.L.

Comparative evaluation of methods for the titration of the
virus of foot-and-mouth disease. Veterinariia 39 no.8:
67-69 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut veterinarnoy virusologii i mikrobiologii
Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

FEDOROVA, T. M.

PA 3-13

USSR/Food - Contamination
Medicine - Bacteria

Feb 1947

"The Characteristics of Proteus Strains Isolated from Foodstuffs," . . .
N. I. Gamova-Kaiukova, T. M. Fedorova, 10 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XVI, No 2

Tests on 5,000 samples of food at the Central Sanitary and Hygienic Laboratory at
Moscow, and on the 29 Proteus cultures resulting.

8T16

FEDOROVA, T. M.

PA 13/49T55

USSR/Medicine - Microorganisms
Medicine - Meat Preservation

Sep/Oct 48

"Proteus and Its Distribution in Nature," N. I.
Gomova-Kayukova, T. M. Fedorova, Cen Sanitation
Hygiene Lab, Moscow, 82 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XVII, No 5

Proteus is a labile organism with great functional
adaptability. Shchukovich's phenomenon or the
"swarming" process indicates that Proteus in
course of evolution acquired ability to seize new
areas of food substrata more rapidly than other
microbes. Discusses habitat. Concludes that

USSR/Medicine - Microorganisms (Contd) Sep/Oct 48
18/49T55

higher standards are needed to protect meat products
from Proteus. Submitted 27 Mar 48.

18/49T55

ACC NR: AR7004835

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/009/V032/V032

AUTHOR: Aryshenskiy, Yu. M.; Shil'meyster, B. D.; Fedorova, T. M.;
Yurkenik, T. A.

TITLE: Problems related to wrapping VT1-2 and OT4-1 titanium alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 9V235

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kafedry proiz-va letatel'n. apparatov. Kuybyshevsk. aviats.
in-t, vyp. 20, ch. 2, 1965, 55-59

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, material deformation, mechanical properties,
wrap forming, jacketing

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the maximum permissible amount of deformation of billets at which maximum strain hardening does not affect the initial mechanical properties of the material. The samples were exposed to stretching prior to obtaining 2, 3, 5, 10, 12 and 15% of the residual elongation, after which the experimental data were correlated with those obtained by calculation. It was determined that in work-hardening by tension up to 5—5%, the mechanical proper-

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UDC: 621.981.011

ACC NR: AR7004885

ties of the specimen remain within the limits of the specifications, and that parts can be manufactured from these materials by wrap-forming without subsequent annealing. A study was made of the effect of changes in the mechanical properties due to deformation by stretching and the changes in the permissible amount of thinning and narrowing of the material on the overall amount of deformation by wrapping. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. S. Shirman. [Translation of abstract]

[AM]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/

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